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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/922,958	08/07/2001	Lorenz Poellinger	3743/49008	9818
26288	7590	06/27/2007	EXAMINER FETTEROLF, BRANDON J	
ALBIHNS STOCKHOLM AB BOX 5581, LINNEGATAN 2 SE-114 85 STOCKHOLM; SWEDENn STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN			ART UNIT 1642	PAPER NUMBER
		MAIL DATE 06/27/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/922,958	POELLINGER ET AL.
	Examiner Brandon J. Fetterolf, PhD	Art Unit 1642

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 November 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 33,35 and 36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 33, 35-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/16/2006 has been entered.

Claims 33 and 35-36 are currently pending and under consideration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 33 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

THIS IS A NEW MATTER REJECTION:

Claim 33 has been amended to recite the limitation "the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 or a fragment thereof comprising SEQ ID NO: 5 or SEQ ID NO: 6". Thus, the claims imply that SEQ ID NO: 5 or 6 are fragments of SEQ ID NO: 2. Applicants have asserted that support for this limitation can be found at paragraph 0027 of the specification which teaches a polypeptide having at least an amino acid of SEQ ID NO:5 (minimum N-TAD) or a smaller fragment thereof (SEQ ID NO:6 (residues 547-575; Fig. 28)) or described mutants thereof and the VHL protein (SEQ ID NO:2). As such, it appears that the polypeptide having at least an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5 or SEQ ID NO: 6 are separate from the VHL protein (SEQ ID NO: 2) as evidenced by the "and". Moreover, as noted in paragraph 0062 of the specification, it appears that these residues are fragments of SEQ ID NO: 4 and not SEQ ID NO: 2. Applicant is required to cancel the new

matter in the response to this Office Action. Alternatively, applicant is invited to provide sufficient written support for the "limitation" indicated above. See MPEP 714.02 and 2163.06

Claims 33 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The factors to be considered in determining whether undue experimentation is required are summarized In re Wands 858 F.2d 731, 8 USPQ2nd 1400 (Fed. Cir, 1988). The court in Wands states: "Enablement is not precluded by the necessity for some experimentation such as routine screening. However, experimentation needed to practice the invention must not be undue experimentation. The key word is 'undue,' not 'experimentation.' " (Wands, 8 USPQ2d 1404). Clearly, enablement of a claimed invention cannot be predicated on the basis of quantity of experimentation required to make or use the invention. "Whether undue experimentation is needed is not a single, simple factual determination, but rather is a conclusion reached by weighing many factual considerations." (Wands, 8 USPQ2d 1404). The factors to be considered in determining whether undue experimentation is required include: (1) the nature of the invention, (2) the relative skill of those in the art, (3) the breadth of the claims, (4) the amount or direction or guidance presented, (5) the presence or absence of working examples, (6) the quantity of experimentation necessary, (7) the state of the prior art, and (8) the predictability or unpredictability of the art.

Although the quantity of experimentation alone is not dispositive in a determination of whether the required experimentation is undue, this factor does play a central role. For example, a very limited quantity of experimentation may be undue in a fledgling art that is unpredictable where no guidance or working examples are provided in the specification and prior art, whereas the same amount of experimentation may not be undue when viewed in light of some guidance or a working example or the experimentation required is in a predictable established art. Conversely, a large quantity of experimentation would require a correspondingly greater quantum of guidance, predictability and skill in the art to overcome classification as undue experimentation. In Wands, the determination that undue experimentation was not required to make the claimed invention was based primarily on the nature of the art, and the probability that the required experimentation would

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result in successfully obtaining the claimed invention. (Wands, 8 USPQ2d 1406) Thus, a combination of factors which, when viewed together, would provide an artisan of ordinary skill in the art with an expectation of successfully obtaining the claimed invention with additional experimentation would preclude the classification of that experimentation as undue. A combination of Wands factors, which provide a very low likelihood of successfully obtaining the claimed invention with additional experimentation, however, would render the additional experimentation undue.

The nature of the invention

The claims are drawn to a method of screening for an agent which modulates the function of a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5. The invention is in a class of invention which the CAFC has characterized as "the unpredictable arts such as chemistry and biology." Mycogen Plant Sci., Inc. v. Monsanto Co., 243 F.3d 1316, 1330 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

Level of skill in the art

The level of skill in the art is deemed to be high, generally that of a master's level student or Ph.D.

The breadth of the claims

Applicants broadly claim method of screening for an agent which modulates the function of a protein comprising the amino acids sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5, comprising incubating a mixture comprising an isolated protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 with an altered PYI motif at residues 564-566; the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 or a fragment thereof comprising SEQ ID NO: 5 or SEQ ID NO: 6; and a candidate agent under conditions whereby, but for the presence of said agent, said isolated protein mediates VHL-dependent degradation or physically interacts with VHL at a reference affinity; and detecting the binding affinity of said protein to SEQ I DNO: 2 to determine an agent based affinity, wherein a difference between said reference affinity and said agent-based affinity indicates that said agent modulates the functional activity of said isolated protein to said sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 or a fragment thereof comprising SEQ IDNO: 5 or SEQ ID NO: 6. Thus, the claims imply that there is a direct relationship between the protein comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5 and an isolated protein

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comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 with an altered PYI motif at residues 564 to 566, e.g., the isolated protein mediates VHL-degradation or physically interacts with VHL at a reference affinity.

Guidance in the specification and Working Examples

The specification teaches that both the HIF-1 alpha (SEQ ID NO: 4) interaction domain and the elongin C binding domain of VHL are necessary to mediate degradation of HIF-1, and that regulation of HIF-1 alpha may be involved in the tumor suppressor function of VHL (paragraph 00101). In particular, the specification teaches that the PYI motif of HIF-1 alpha is critical for interaction with VHL and any amino acid substitution that changes positions 564-566, e.g., PYI, will effectively abrogate this interaction with the VHL protein (paragraphs 0111 and 0112). For example, the specification teaches that amino acid substitutions at Y565 or I566 can abrogate interaction with VHL (paragraphs 0113-0115). Thus, the specification appears to set forth that alteration of the PYI motif abrogates any interaction with VHL; and as such, appears to be in direct contrast with the claimed invention which implies that that said isolated protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 with an altered PYI motif at residues 564-566 mediates VHL dependent degradation or physically interacts with VHL at a reference affinity. While it is understood that the absence of working examples should never be the sole reason for rejecting a claim as being broader than an enabling disclosure, the criticality of working examples in the instant case is required for practice of the claimed invention because it can not be determined how a compound can be identified if the reference affinity, e.g. VHL interaction with HIF, is essentially none.

Quantity of experimentation

The quantity of experimentation is extremely large given the unpredictability associated with screening for agents which modulate the function of a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5 by detecting the difference between the binding affinity of an isolated protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 with an altered PYI motif to VHL without a candidate agent compared to the binding affinity of an isolated protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 with an altered PYI motif to VHL in the presence of a candidate agent

because as noted through out the specification, alteration of the PYI motif abrogates the interaction with VHL.

The state of the prior art

As reflected in the specification, the state of the art at the time of filing was such that one of skill could recognize that the minimal N-terminal transactivation domain of HIF-1a is a target for ubiquitination and proteosomal degradation by VHL. For example, Cockman et al. (JBC 2000; 275: 25733-25741) teach that amino acids 549-582 of HIF-1a are sufficient for pVHL interaction (page 25739, 2nd column, 1st full paragraph). Similarly, Tanimoto et al. (EMBO 2000; 19: 4298-4309, IDS) teach that the N-terminal transactivation domain (N-TAD) of HIF-1a is a sequence motif of 19 amino acid residues comprising a highly conserved core motif of PYI which is critical for interaction with VHL (page 4303, 1st column, 1st full paragraph). In particular, Tanimoto et al. teach that substitution of the central PYI triplet with aspartic acid totally abolishes interaction with VHL and the N-TAD (page 4303, 1st column, 1st full paragraph). Thus, while considerable research has gone into studying HIF-1a binding and ubiquitination by VHL, one of skill in the art would recognize that the PYI triplet of HIF-1a is critical for its interaction with VHL.

Conclusion

Thus given the broad claims in an art whose nature is identified as unpredictable, the unpredictability of that art, the lack of guidance provided in the specification and the negative teachings in the prior art balanced only against the high skill level in the art, it is the position of the examiner that it would require undue experimentation for one of skill in the art to perform the method of the claim as written.

Therefore, No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J. Fetterolf, PhD whose telephone number is (571)-272-2919. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30 to 4:30.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shanon Foley can be reached on 571-272-0898. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Brandon J Fetterolf, PhD
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1642

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